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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILLOM

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1951.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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K.J. Thomson	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M. Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer.
J. Hankey	Assoc.Inst.H.E., A.M.I.San.E., M.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.
J.H. Dawson	M.R.San.I. Additional Sanitary Inspector.
C. Newton	A.R.San.I. Additional Sanitary Inspector. (Appointed 1st January, 1951)
Miss B. Jenkinson	Clerk to Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.
G. Hebdon	General Clerk, and Assistant to Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Miss J. Gibson	Medical Officer's Clerk for Rural District Council and County work.

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Health Department,  
52a, Lapstone Road,  
Millom.

July, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rural District Council of Millom.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical  
Officer of Health for the year 1951.

The population of the district as estimated by the  
Registrar General was 13,360, an increase of 290 over the  
1950 figure. Since 1949, therefore, the population has  
increased by nearly 700, almost entirely due to the  
building extensions at Seascale connected with the Atomic  
Plant at Sellafield.

The Birth Rate of 17.8 showed a drop from 20.7 in  
1950 but is still above the 1951 figure of 15.5 for  
England and Wales.

The Crude Death Rate of 14.2 showed a decided jump  
from the rate of 12.7 in 1950 and was above the average  
of 12.5 for the country as a whole. The increase was  
due to the effects of an Influenza outbreak, and is more  
fully discussed within the body of this report.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 37.8 as against  
the very high figure of 66 in 1950. Even so, the rate  
for Millom R.D. area for 1951 is above the figure of 29.6  
for England and Wales, but as pointed out in previous  
reports, such fluctuations must be expected.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System,  
including Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System, accounted  
for 35% of all deaths compared with 40% in 1950 and were  
responsible for the greatest number of deaths.

Malignant growths (Cancer) accounted for 12% of all  
deaths - a slight increase over the 1950 figure.

Influenzal deaths accounted for 11% of deaths  
compared with 1% in 1950.





There was an increase in the notification of infectious diseases, due chiefly to a minor Measles epidemic.

The sharp outbreak of Influenza, which affected the township of Millom in the beginning of the year, accounted for an increase of Pneumonia notifications.

Scarlet Fever notifications were also increased as compared with previous years.

Somewhat better progress was made in the building of Council houses than in previous years - a total of 31 being completed and occupied during the year. In addition, negotiations were well advanced for the erection of 66 Trusteel houses throughout the area. Indeed at the time of writing this report good progress has been made, the foundations of 54 having been commenced, and 8 well on the way to completion.

The demand for houses is still great, not only from those who have no homes of their own, but also from those who are living in substandard houses. Unfortunately too many homes come into this category each year, and so the waiting list remains long.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Council for their unfailing interest and helpful co-operation during my four years as Medical Officer of Health.

I would also express my appreciation and thanks to all members of the Staff for their loyal help and support.

In conclusion may I express the hope that the same cordial relationship and helpful co-operation be extended to my successor in office.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

K.J. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.





STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres	...	90,911
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...	13,360
Number of Inhabited houses (end of 1950) according to Rate Books	...	3,978
Rateable Value	...	£61,013
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	£227

Apart from the small core of those physically handicapped and for whom there is difficulty in finding suitable employment, there was no unemployment during the year.

The main industries remained as described in previous reports, namely:-

- Iron and Steel Manufacture.
- Leather Manufacture.
- Iron Ore Mining.
- Agriculture.
- Clothing Factory.
- Plastic Goods Factory.
- Nylon Stocking Factory.

A small knitwear factory opened during the year, but only employed about a dozen people.

Considerable numbers were employed in the work of extending the Eskmeals Gun Range and in the rehabilitation of the Haverigg Airfield. In addition some 200 continued to be employed at the Barrow Ship Yard, and the Atomic Factory, Sellafield.



VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT.

BIRTHS:-

			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	110	114
		Illegitimate	...	7	7
			---	---	---
		Total	...	117	121
			---	---	---
Birth Rate per 1000 of population			...	17.8	
<u>Still Births</u>	-	Legitimate	...	5	5
		Illegitimate	...	-	1
Rate per 1000 total births			...	44.1	

DEATHS:-

Deaths (all ages)	...	102	88	190
Death Rate per 1000 of population	...	14.2		
Deaths from puerperal causes	...	Nil		
Deaths from other maternal causes	...	Nil		

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1000 live births	...	37.8
Legitimate infants per 1000		
legitimate live births	...	40.2
Illegitimate infants per 1000		
illegitimate live births	...	Nil

Deaths from:-

Cancer (all ages)	...	22
Measles (all ages)	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	1



Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales as  
a whole and certain Groups in the County of Cumberland.

1951.

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales.	15.5	12.5	29.6
Administrative County of Cumberland.	17.1	13.2	34
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven).	17.2	13.2	32
Rural Districts of Cumberland.	17.1	13.1	35
Rural District of MILLOM.	17.8	14.2	37.8





DETAILS OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN WEEKS.						AGE IN MONTHS.					TOTAL DEATHS.
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under 1 month		1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity.	2	1	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	3
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	1	2
Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Atresia of Bile Duct.	-	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus.	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage.	1	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals.	3	1	1	-	5		1	1	-	1	1	9



### Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Death Rate showed a welcome drop to 37.8 per 1000 live births compared with the very high figure of 66 in 1950. Nevertheless the rate for 1951 is still considerably above the figure of 29.6 for the country as a whole.

In 1951 a total of 9 infants died before reaching the age of twelve months, and 5 of these died within three weeks of birth. Of these 5 deaths, prematurity accounted for 3, congenital defects 1, and intracranial haemorrhage (birth injury) for the 5th.

Of the remaining 4 deaths, 3 were due to chest conditions and 1 to congenital hydrocephalus.

Six of the 9 cases were born and died at home, and, with one exception, the mothers had adequate ante-natal care and apparently normal deliveries. The 2 cases with congenital defects were born at home but died in hospital, one two weeks, and the other two months, after birth. The remaining case was born and died in hospital and concerned a premature twin birth.

I would again point out the fallacy of attaching too much importance to infantile mortality rates which are based on small figures. For comparison purposes the table given last year is repeated and brought up to date.

Year.	Population.	Total Deaths.	<u>Infantile Mortality Rate</u>	
			MILLOM.	England and Wales.
1938	11,400	6	38.7	52.8
1939	11,320	9	50	50.6
1940	12,180	15	79.8	56.8
1941	12,930	13	61.9	60.0
1942	13,490	8	35.7	50.6
1943		11	51.4	49.1
1944	12,180	10	40.8	45.4
1945	11,860	11	51.3	46.0
1946	11,760	8	34.04	42.9
1947	11,930	13	49.4	41.4
1948	12,760	12	49.6	34
1949	12,670	6	25	32
1950	13,070	17	66	29.8
1951	13,360	9	37.8	29.6

### Maternal Mortality.

There were no recorded deaths from maternal causes.





CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1951.

All causes.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	-	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	6	12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	9	20
18. Coronary disease, angina	9	4	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart disease	15	14	29
21. Other circulatory disease	-	3	3
22. Influenza	12	9	21
23. Pneumonia	3	1	4
24. Bronchitis	5	3	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	4	1	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	27	47
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	4	-	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	102	88	190





Deaths from all causes.

Total deaths showed a definite increase over the 1950 figure (190 against 167), giving a Crude Death Rate of 14.2 per 1000 of the population compared with 12.7 in 1950. The corresponding 1951 figures for England and Wales and the County of Cumberland were 12.5 and 13.2 respectively.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, including Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (i.e. cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis) accounted for the greatest number of deaths, namely 66 (same as in 1950) and equalled 35% of all deaths. In 1950 this percentage was nearly 40%.

Cancer caused 22 deaths and equalled 12% of all deaths (10% in 1950).

Influenza caused 21 deaths, equal to 11% of total deaths, compared with corresponding figures of 2 and 1% in 1950.

Deaths from other causes remained more or less the same proportionally, as in 1950.

It will be noted, therefore, that the main cause of the increase in the death rate for 1951 was the marked increase of Influenza deaths. A fuller report of the Influenza outbreak is given later on in this report.



## AGE AT DEATH OF ALL CASES.

1951.

AGE GROUPS	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	Over 70	Total
MALES ...	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	3	4	9	10	13	48	102
FEMALES ..	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	8	9	6	49	88
TOTALS ...	9	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	-	8	9	17	19	19	97	190

NOTE: 61% of total deaths occurred in age group of 65 years and over.  
 51% " " of over 70 years.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### Laboratory Facilities.

These were provided, as in previous years, by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, under the direction of Dr. J. Steven Faulds.

I would here express my grateful thanks to Dr. Faulds for his help and advice during 1951.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance service remained the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, i.e. the County Council, with the Millom Ambulance Committee acting locally for day to day administration.

### Nursing in the Home.

The County Council, as the Local Health Authority, was responsible for the provision of all the following services - District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and Home Helps. On occasion there was some difficulty in obtaining suitable Home Helps, but otherwise the area was adequately provided with nursing facilities.

### Treatment Centres and Clinics.

There is only one County Council Clinic in the area - at 80, Lapstone Road, Millom. Children and babies from the Seascale area require to travel to the Egremont Clinic as it was found quite impossible to provide clinic facilities at Seascale.

The Lapstone Road Clinic has long been considered unsuitable and inadequate and although plans for a new clinic have been prepared for some time, commencement of the building is still awaited. It is hoped that with the provision of a larger and up to date building, a greater variety of Specialist Clinics could be held at Millom and so save the travelling of patients and parents to Whitehaven and Carlisle.

Clinics are held at 80, Lapstone Road, Millom, as follows:-

School Clinic.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Diphtheria		
Immunisation.	" " "	2 - 3 p.m.
Maternity and		
Child Welfare.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.	9.30 - 12 noon.
Chest Clinics.	" " "	2 - 4 p.m.







## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector deals very fully with all such matters and will be found at the end of this report.

### WATER SUPPLY.

I am again indebted to Mr. J. Leith Clark, the Water Engineer, for the following report.

- (1) Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory.

(a) In quality. (b) In quantity.

Millom Town Supply (Incl. Whicham & Green).	Very good.	Good.
Bootle.	Good.	Good.
Northern Area:		
Devoke.	Fairly good.	Good.
Wastwater.	Very good.	Good.

- (2) Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water, and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained: the results of any chemical analyses.

During the year 19 bacteriological examinations were made of public supplies.

	No. of samples	No. negative in 100 ml.	No. positive in 50 ml.	% negative in 100 ml.
Millom	1	1	-	100
Bootle	8	7	1	87.5
Devoke	7	5	2	71.4
Wastwater	3	3	-	100

In addition 10 bacteriological examinations were made of private supplies.

During the year 3 chemical analyses were made of public supplies.

1. Millom supply.
2. Bootle supply.
3. Devoke supply.



	Parts per 100,000		
	<u>No.1.</u>	<u>No.2.</u>	<u>No.3.</u>
Chlorine as chlorides	1.4750	1.5000	1.2500
Nitrogen as nitrates	.0810	Trace	Trace
Ammonia	.0084	Trace	None
Albuminoid ammonia	Trace	Trace	Trace
Oxygen absorption	.0398	0.0548	.0745
Injurious metals	None	None	None
Total solids dried @ 100°C.	4.0000	5.0000	3.0000
pH value of sample	7.1	7.4	6.2
Temporary hardness	0.40	0.40	0.9
Permanent hardness	1.50	1.10	0.8
Colour on Hazen Scale	3	6.0	5
Appearance in 2ft. tube	Bright	Bright	Bright
Odour when heated to 50°C.	Faint	Faint	Faint
	"earthy"	"earthy"	"peaty"

No.1.    Microscopical Examination.    Satisfactory.

Observations.    The analysis of this sample shows that it is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption in every respect.

No.2.    Microscopical Examination.    Satisfactory.

Observations.    In my opinion, the sample representing the source of supply from Fellside Filter Station is one of good and wholesome quality for human consumption and there is no possible objection with regard to the potential plumbo-solvency of the water.

No.3.    Microscopical Examination.    Satisfactory.

Observations.    Apart from the fact that this sample is potentially plumbo-solvent, and that the supply should not be put into service through lead service piping, no possible objection could be taken to a sample representing the source of supply on any grounds.

In addition to the above, 2 chemical examinations were made of private supplies.

Particulars of supplies.

<u>Supply.</u>	<u>Parishes supplied.</u>		
Millom.	Millom:	Millom Without:	Whicham.
Bootle.	Bootle:	Eskmeals.	
Northern Area:			
Devoke.	Drigg and Carleton:	Muncaster:	
	Irton-with-Santon.		
Wastwater.	Seascale.		





- (3) Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analyses.

Although the analyses of the water from the various supplies throughout the district, with the exception of Devoke supply, suggest that the risk of plumbo-solvency is negligible the use of copper instead of lead piping for all cold water services is recommended.

- (4) Action in respect of any form of contamination.

No contamination has been detected during the past year, but where bacteriological examination showed presence of gross contamination, the gathering grounds would be inspected to ascertain the probable cause, which, in the case of Millom is generally found to be attributed to dead animals, particularly sheep, lying unburied on the fells. When a dead sheep is found, the carcass is buried off the gathering ground and the area on which the carcass was found, treated. The whole of the supplies are chlorinated, and the chlorine dosage is increased if necessary. The mains are periodically flushed.

- (5) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public mains  
(a) direct to the houses.

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Supplied direct</u>		<u>Not supplied</u>	
	<u>Popu-</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Popu-</u>	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Popu-</u>	<u>No. of</u>
	<u>lation</u>	<u>houses</u>	<u>lation</u>	<u>houses</u>	<u>lation</u>	<u>houses</u>
Millom	9,220	2,720	8,560	2,559	660	161
Bootle	710	220	659	208	51	12
Northern Area	2,560	767	1,909	588	651	179
Eskdale	360	116	nil	nil	360	116
Waberthwaite	350	88	nil	nil	350	88
Ulpha	160	65	nil	nil	160	65
	13,360	3,976	11,128	3,355	2,232	621

#### OBSERVATIONS.

##### Millom Supply.

During the last twelve months Lanthwaite Filter Station





has worked satisfactorily.

Although the year's rainfall was above average, an almost completely dry spell from April to June inclusive caused emergency pumping to be necessary during these three months, the longest spell of pumping undertaken to date. The pumping proved so satisfactory that no restrictions on the supply were necessary.

#### Bootle.

During the year this supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

#### Northern Area (Devoke).

This supply was satisfactory as regards quantity throughout the year, but the quality, as in the past, varied. It was, however, on the whole better than during the past two years and is, of course, safeguarded by the introduction of chlorination.

#### Northern Area (Wastwater).

This supply has been very satisfactory throughout the year and with the completion and putting into service of the new 6" trunk main to Seascale, pressures there have been steadier. The only complaint from the district has been of discolouration of the water supply due to reversal of flow in the old system, with the connection of the new trunk main, but this trouble is not expected to persist after all work on the trunk main is completed.

(Signed) J. Leith Clark.

Chartered Civil Engineer.

No additional public water supplies were made available during the year, but Ministry approval was received to proceed with the Eskdale Scheme. Although actual work was not commenced during 1951, it is hoped that Eskdale Valley will have a public water supply within the next one to two years.

The areas of Waberthwaite, Ravenglass and Ulpha, although supplied from private sources, are not yet adequately provided for. Discussions regarding augmentation of the Waberthwaite supply were entered into towards the end of 1951, but no definite scheme has been formulated.



SCHOOLS.

All schools were inspected during the year and sanitary defects reported to the appropriate authority.

With the exception of the two Eskdale schools, all schools in the area have satisfactory sanitation.

The overcrowded condition of the Lapstone Road schools was relieved slightly by the use of an adjoining hall, but there is still room for improvement.

The schools in the Millom - Haverigg area were closed from 10th to 22nd January owing to the Influenza outbreak. There were no other closures.

Nutrition of School Children.

The general condition of the children examined at routine medical examinations was satisfactory, as shown in the following table.

		"A"	"B"	"C"
Routine Age Groups	(Group 1.	154	83	1
	(Group 2.	90	94	-
	(Group 3.	112	54	-
	Percentage	60.5%	39.3%	0.2%

Provision of School Meals and Milk.

All schools in the area of the Millom Rural District, with the exception of Irton, received supplies of milk under the Milk in Schools scheme during 1951. On a check day in October it was found that of the 1,936 children in attendance at the schools, 1,570 or 81% were taking milk.

At the end of 1951 all schools in the area, with the exception of Eskdale High, were supplied with school dinners, and approximately 64% (1,245) were taking meals.

SHELL FISH.

The Duddon Estuary Shell Fish Regulations, 1926, are still in force and it is recommended that they remain in force.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

During the week commencing 5th March, 1951, exhibition sets obtained from the Central Council for Health Education were displayed in a shop window in Millom. The sets depicted, in pictorial fashion, the necessity for clean food production, and the importance of Immunisation in the prevention of Diphtheria.





Notifications of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Arranged according to age groups.

1951.

DISEASE.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Total	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Pneumonia	1	7	2	2	-	-	2	12	3	29	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	3	17	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	15	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	28	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:- Paralytic Non-paralytic	- -	2 1	- 1	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	3 3	3 3	- -
Measles	8	174	169	26	3	4	-	-	-	384	-	-





PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table on the preceding page shows the number of cases notified during the year according to disease and age groups.

It will be noted that 474 cases were notified (against 74 in 1950) and of this total 384 were due to Measles. There were 4 deaths - all from Pneumonia.

Pneumonia.

A total of 29 cases was notified, showing a four fold increase over the 1950 figure. This increase was due to the Influenza epidemic at the beginning of the year when 18 cases of Pneumonia were notified, resulting in 4 deaths.

Whooping Cough.

Only 6 cases occurred compared with 44 in 1950. As yet there has been no introduction of protective inoculations by the Local Health Authority but I believe there has been an increasing number of children so protected by the private practitioners in the area.

Erysipelas.

Seventeen cases were notified, the same as in 1949, and compared with 5 in 1950. As usual the older age group was chiefly affected and no case was removed to hospital.

Meningitis.

One case of Meningococcal Meningitis occurred during the year. The child, an infant of over one year, was admitted to hospital and made a complete recovery.

Dysentery.

Three cases were notified, all from one household. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically and found to be due to S. Sonne. The infection was probably introduced into the household by a visiting relative. None of the affected children was seriously ill, the response to appropriate treatment being rapid, and no removal to hospital was necessary.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a sharp rise in the total notifications, there being 28 in 1951 compared with an average of 5 per annum over



the preceding three years. Most of the cases occurred in children of five years and under, the majority being notified during the autumn and winter months. Two small outbreaks occurred in November and December in the infant departments of two unrelated schools. As a result of special detailed investigations it was found that the "carrier rate" in the infant classes affected was very high. All such carriers were immediately excluded from school and, by the willing co-operation of the local private practitioners with the School Medical Service, a combined attack was made on the treatment of these cases. No case was allowed back to school until negative swabs were obtained. In two cases, one a definite Scarlet and the other a "carrier", the children were kept off school for nearly two months before becoming clear.

Only 2 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to hospital, one an adult living in a hostel with no facilities for isolation, and the other a child living in a house with a shop attached.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

#### Acute Poliomyelitis.

Six cases were notified and all were removed to hospital for treatment. There were 3 non-paralytic and 3 paralytic cases. With the exception of one female adult, all recovered completely without any residual paralysis.

The one female case with remaining paralysis was a serious case from the beginning and was in various hospitals for many months. She is now at home but still under treatment for residual paralysis in both lower limbs.

It will be noted that 4 cases occurred in young children and 2 in young female adults. Curiously enough, all 6 cases were females.

Four cases were notified in August, with one each in October and November.

Despite intensive investigation, none of the cases appeared to be related to each other and no contact with a known case could be established. This of course is a common finding.

#### Measles.

A fairly sharp outbreak of Measles resulted in a total of 384 notifications being received. The disease affected





chiefly the 1 - 10 years age group and was generally of a mild nature, there being no deaths.

The epidemic was quite expected as three years had passed since the last outbreak in 1948 when 207 were notified.

In 1949 and 1950 the notifications were 3 and 14 respectively.

#### Smallpox.

No cases or contacts of this disease occurred in the area during 1951.

The policy of protecting the Health and Water staffs of the Council by repeat vaccination where necessary, was maintained.

#### Diphtheria.

It is pleasing to report that no case was notified during the year.

As a result of the Diphtheria Immunisation campaign the mortality and incidence of Diphtheria continues to fall. This fall over the past seven years is shown graphically in the following table which is taken from a circular recently issued by the Ministry of Health. The figures given are for England and Wales.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Corrected Notifications.</u>
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	34 (provisional)	699 (provisional)

In the same circular the Ministry point out how vital it is to have not less than 75% of babies immunised before their first birthday. In point of fact, according to a recent investigation, only 28% of babies reaching the age of one year during 1951 were immunised.

In the Millom area, 67% of children up to 5 years of age were immunised, and 88% in the 5 - 14 years group.

During the year a total of 233 children under 5 years and 22 over 5 years received primary inoculations. In





addition 106 received booster or reinforcing injections.

### Food Poisoning.

There was no case notified during the year.

### Influenza Epidemic.

Although Influenza is not a notifiable disease some mention should be made of the epidemic experienced at the beginning of the year.

The epidemic, which commenced in the North East of England during December, 1950, spread to the North West and reached the Millom area during the first week of January, 1951. As a result of information collected from general practitioners, head teachers, local industries and the National Insurance Office, it was realised that the outbreak was of a serious nature. For example, school absenteeism varied from 20% to 56%, local industries had rates up to 20% absent and sickness claims (influenza chiefly) showed an alarming increase. In view of these figures it was decided, in conjunction with the County Medical Officer, to close all schools in the Millom - Haverigg area from 10th January to 22nd January. In addition the local cinemas agreed to close all children's matinees for a similar period. For this co-operation I would here express my grateful thanks.

During January 41 deaths occurred (giving the unusually high death rate of 38.1 per 1000 of the population) and 15 of these were due directly to Influenza. Pneumonia notifications amounted to 18 for the month.

In all 20 deaths were attributed to Influenza during the first three months of the year. The disease attacked all ages but chiefly affected the young school child and the over 65 years age group. There were, however, no deaths under the 35 - 40 years age group (see table).

The outbreak was almost entirely confined to Millom and Haverigg, the outside area having only a few scattered cases.

Undoubtedly the epidemic was the main cause of the increase in the death rate for the year.

The Influenza death rate per 1000 of the population for Millom Rural District area was 1.6 compared with the figure of 0.38 for England and Wales, which in itself indicates the severity of the outbreak in Millom.



Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia Deaths.

1951.

MONTH	35 - 40		50 - 55		55 - 60		60 - 65		65 - 70		Over 70		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
January	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	2	1	1	2	15
February	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	2	2	4	2	20



TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars of cases notified and of the deaths during 1951.

AGE.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
35 - 45	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	4	2	1	2	-	-	1

The total notifications received (11) showed a drop of 5 as compared with 1950, this being due to fewer non-respiratory cases.

Deaths were 3, against 6 for 1950.

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis for this area was 0.23 compared with 0.31 per 1000 for England and Wales.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1951 was:-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	29	25	54
Non-pulmonary	4	11	15

The total of 69 is 3 less than the 1950 total.







FACTORIES ACT, 1937.Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Reg. (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspect- ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	33	100	6	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	75	286	14	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises).	3	24	211	7	-	3
Total		132	597	27	-	



2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	---Referred--- To H.M. By H.M. Inspector (5) (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	8	8	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	1	1	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	4	4	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	5	5	-	-	9
(a) insufficient						
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	3	2	-	-	10
(c) not separate for sexes	11	2	2	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	4	3	-	-	12
TOTAL	60	27	25	-	-	60





SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1951.

To Dr. K.J. Thomson,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in presenting my 16th Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

Again I have to report that satisfactory progress and much routine work has been carried out during the year.

A great deal of time and attention has been devoted to housing conditions prevailing in the area. The acute shortage of houses, not only in this area, but throughout the country has roused tenants and even owners of existing houses to the Council's responsibility regarding repair of houses which are not fit in all respects for habitation, and it has been with this object in mind that no effort has been spared to secure the repair and improvement of such houses. Much has already been done but as a result of the low standard of maintenance repair of houses and property generally during the year, a great deal of work is still required.

My concern in respect to the conditions under which some families are living cannot be stressed too strongly, hence the reports on such conditions which I frequently place before the Committee for their observations and recommendations thereon. The repair of some 253 houses during the year was not accomplished without difficulty, the scarcity of essential materials and the reluctance of some owners to carry out repairs have caused a good deal of protracted negotiations. This, coupled with the now excessively high building costs makes the work more difficult. During the period under review building costs of both materials and labour rose steeply and by September the general level of prices was something like 20% above that ruling at the end of 1950. Statistics given show that building and repair costs rose approximately 15% during the year. It will be appreciated, therefore, the difficulty which faces many owners financially in endeavouring to maintain in satisfactory condition properties under their control, particularly when rents charged are the same today as they were before the war, with the exception of instances where improvements have been carried out which entitle them to the 8% increase.

Overhaul of the Rent Restriction Act is long overdue and





amendment of the Act is required. This would not only assist owners but also Local Authorities in keeping up a satisfactory standard of housing accommodation. The repair of houses will, in my opinion, be of prime importance for many years to come. It is, therefore, essential that every effort should be made by all concerned to improve and maintain as far as it is humanly possible the present standard of all existing properties. It was thought that with the Housing Act, 1949, coming into operation and the financial assistance which could be gained thereby, that progress would be made in improving and bringing up to a higher standard some of the houses in the area. This progress has not, however, been maintained. Inquiries have been made but applications have been few. Only 8 have been received during 1951. The long delay in giving consideration to the applications and the obtaining of necessary approval from the Ministry results, in these days of constantly rising prices, in contractors having frequently to revise their estimates which eventually reach such high figures that often the applicant is compelled to withdraw from the scheme. The Act is definitely not going to be the success that the Housing (Rural Workers) Act was prior to the war.

The number of inspections made during the year under the Housing and Public Health Acts total 2,276. Particulars of the repairs effected are given in detail in the report. Complaints received during the year number 260. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may be, for often when inquiries are made a major defect or nuisance is discovered which probably requires urgent attention.

Forty-seven licences under the Civil Building Regulations were considered by the Health and the Housing and Town Planning Committees. Thirty-one of these related to dwelling houses either for repair, improvement, or conversion of existing buildings into housing accommodation, and 33 other applications were referred to the various Ministry Departments. The total value of licences issued and dealt with by the Committee was £14,086.

#### OVERCROWDING.

Nine cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year. The number of persons concerned total 70. All cases were rehoused in either Council houses or on the Queen's Park and Grammerscroft Estates. New cases of overcrowding found during the same period total 11. The question of more housing accommodation being made available at the earliest opportunity is one which is not being overlooked, and all efforts are being made to expedite the completion of the various housing schemes now in progress.





HOUSING SCHEMES.

The following is a report on the various housing schemes now in progress.

Settle Street and Victoria Street, Millom.

The work on this scheme was for some time retarded owing to weather conditions and the inability of the Contractor to obtain certain essential materials, consequently the progress anticipated at the commencement was not forthcoming with the result that only 15 houses were completed and occupied at the end of the year. Of the remaining 41 houses, work is well advanced and completion of same expected at an early date.

Agreement having now been reached with the owners of the various premises in Settle Street and Victoria Street, work on the unmade portions of the streets and footpaths in these areas is expected to be in operation early in 1952. A contract has now been entered into. These roads and footpaths will be linked up with the Estates referred to above and will be a great improvement to the existing properties in this area.

Salthouse Road, Millom.

A contract was entered into at the end of the year for the erection of 52 three-bedroom (non-traditional) Trusteel houses. The starting date for this contract has been given as 21st January, 1952. The construction of this type of house, the first of its kind in the area, is more simple than that of the Traditional Brick house. It is anticipated that the erection of this type of house will expedite the erection of houses generally and also the rehousing of many applicants now on the waiting list.

Queen's Park, Millom. (Extension).

The contract for the erection of 36 houses on this Estate was completed during the year and the houses had been tenanted by 31st December, 1951.

The Green - Agricultural Houses.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of 2 (non-traditional) Trusteel houses for agricultural workers at Bridge End, The Green.

Lady Hall Road, The Green.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of 3.443





acres of land as a building site for the erection of approximately 30 houses.

#### Bootle - Agricultural Houses.

A contract for the erection of 4 agricultural workers houses at Summerhill, Bootle, has been completed and all the houses were tenanted at the end of the year.

#### Waberthwaite.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of 2 (non-traditional) Trusteel houses at Lane End, Waberthwaite. Delay in the commencement of the erection of these houses may be caused due to the difficulty regarding the sufficiency of the existing water supply.

#### Irton With Santon - Agricultural Houses.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of 2 (non-traditional) Trusteel houses for agricultural workers at Mountain View, Irton.

#### Seascale.

Twenty-two dwelling houses have been erected on the new Estate during the year. The number of houses erected and tenanted to date is 206.

### GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Details of inspections carried out during the year are as follows:-

Houses - Public Health Acts	634
Houses - Housing Acts	398
New Buildings - Inspections	419
Complaints investigated	260
Factories Act	597
Infectious Disease Cases	24
Food and Drugs Act	208
Rats and Mice Act	43
Petroleum Acts	158
Shops Acts	72
Interviews with Owners, etc.	505
Revisits to Property Under Notice	662
Bakehouses	61
Fried Fish Shops	46
Public Abattoir	441
Butchers Shops	65
Icecream premises	60
Houses Disinfected	23



Houses Disinfested	1
Cinemas and Public Halls	29
Licensed Premises	37
Sewage Disposal Works	79
Samples - Water Supplies	4
Cafes and Restaurants	37
Miscellaneous	178
Samples Sewage Effluent	2
Schools	24
Camping Sites	28
Interviews - Housing Tenancies	780
Informal Notices served - P.H.A.	122
" " " H.A.	58
Statutory Notices served - P.H.A.	-
" " " H.A.	-

### IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

#### Dwelling Houses.

Repaired or made fit	253
Provided with Damp Proof Course	11
Roofs repaired	100
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	96
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	300
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	113
Sash cords renewed	63
Food stores provided, repaired, etc.	21
Handrails provided to stairs	9
Stairs repaired	28
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	10
Skirting boards provided or repaired	101
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	61
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	70
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	25
New sinks provided and fixed	34
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	36
Water supply provided inside houses	12
Water supply repaired or renewed	26
Wash coppers repaired or provided	8
Hot and cold water services provided	21
Copper firesets repaired or renewed	3
Baths provided/renewed	28
Lavatory basins provided/renewed	35
External walls pointed	5
Ovens repaired or renewed	25
External walls cemented	16
Eaves gutters and R.W.P. renewed	45
Dangerous walls repaired.	23





Yards and passages paved and drained	12
Yard paving repaired	47
Gas supplies	10
Electricity supplies	17
<u>Drains, Water Closets and Ashes Accommodation:-</u>	
Obstructed drains cleansed	37
Obstructed W.Cs. cleansed	35
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	37
Vent pipes provided/renewed	23
Drains repaired or reconstructed	39
Drains tested	39
Inspection chambers provided	43
Inspection chamber covers renewed	8
W.C. basins provided/renewed	36
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	58
Septic tanks provided	9
Closet structures repaired	32
Ashpits abolished	6
Dustbins provided	235
<u>Other Nuisances:-</u>	
Animals improperly kept	-
Rats and Mice	1
Accumulation of refuse	7

(1) Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 1032
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 1694
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932. 398
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 398
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. -
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 180





(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal actions by the Local Authority or their Officers.

253

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs. -
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
  - (a) By owners. 2
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. -
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
  - (a) By owners. 1
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners. -

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. -
- (a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. -

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. 2
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit. -



(4) Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year.	12
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein.	19
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	99
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	11
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	9
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	70
≠ (d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	1
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	-

≠ One dwelling house again became overcrowded after rehousing a previous subtenant. Both the tenant and the owner were warned that proceedings would be taken if the overcrowding was allowed to continue. The subtenant immediately found other accommodation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There is no material change to report as far as the work in this department is concerned with the exception of the increasing collections which are having to be made arising from the erection of new properties both in the Millom and Seascale areas. This will be noted in the details which follow. There has at times been difficulty in maintaining a regular collection but this can be attributed to the following causes:-

- (a) Vehicles off the road undergoing repair.
- (b) Overcrowding of houses which means more fires and fuel used.
- (c) The inferior quality of the fuel now supplied.

The number of dustbins disposed of by the Department during the year was 37.

<u>Millom</u>	Bins emptied	144,492
	Pits	" 182
<u>Millom Without</u>	Bins	" 12,980
	Pits	" 945







<u>Whicham</u>	Bins emptied	4,617
	Pits "	5
<u>Bootle</u>	Bins "	7,909
<u>Waberthwaite</u>	Bins "	4,700
<u>Muncaster</u>	Bins "	6,036
<u>Drigg</u>	Bins "	9,012
<u>Seascale</u>	Bins "	38,855
<u>Eskdale</u>	Bins "	6,040
<u>Irton with Santon</u>	Bins "	3,140
<u>Ulpha</u>	Bins "	1,677

The following are particulars of the loads removed:-

	Loads	Weight Tons. Cwts.	
Dennis 1	899	2510	2
Dennis 2	525	1202	15
Karrier 1	379	792	0
Karrier 2	551	1178	10

### SALVAGE.

The Revenue received for salvage was considerably higher than in the previous year. This was due chiefly to the increased tonnage and the increased price which was obtained for the waste paper at the Mills. Every effort is being made to salvage as much material as possible but the continued co-operation of the Ratepayers is necessary for the same to be a financial success.

It is interesting to note that since the collection and disposal of salvage materials was commenced in 1940 and up to and including 31st December, 1951, the sum of £5996-3-3 has been received for all materials disposed of.

Particulars of the materials collected and disposed of are given overleaf.



	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Baled Tins	3	16	0
Rags		15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Scrap	12	13	3
Motor Tyres		13	1
Waste Paper	61	0	1
	78	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total 1950	58	0	2

Total revenue 1950 - £283.3.10  
 " " 1951 - £901.0. 6

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The slaughtering arrangements at the Abattoir, Nelson Street, Millon, are as set out in previous reports. The premises were again satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. Any minor repairs or improvements found necessary were immediately given attention.

Meat Inspection being one of the most important Public Health Services, it will be noted in the details set out that 100% inspections have been made of all carcasses passing through the Abattoir during the past year. Of 764 Bovine slaughtered, 18.71% were affected in some degree with Tuberculosis, and 32.72% with diseases other than Tuberculosis. Of 2407 sheep slaughtered, 2.82% required whole or part condemnation. Of 522 pigs slaughtered, 4.65% required whole or part condemnation, Tuberculosis being one of the chief causes.

Set out overleaf is a summary of the inspections made, together with the result of the examination of the carcasses.



Particulars	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves
Number killed	507	257	2407	322	21
Number inspected	507	257	2407	322	21
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	5	16	2	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	127	114	52	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	25.83%	46.50%	2.82%	2.48%	38.57%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	6	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	89	-	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.46%	36.96%	-	2.17%	-

Remarked on Meat Condemned.

(1) Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(a) Whole Carcasses.

4 Cattle  
5 Cows  
16 Sheep  
6 Calves  
2 Pigs

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

238 Bovine Livers  
1 Bovine Liver (portions)  
4 Bovine Udders





5 Bovine Lungs  
 1 Bovine Head  
 1 Bovine Heart  
 13 Portions Beef  
 37 Sheep Livers  
 5 Portions Mutton  
 7 Sheep Heads and Plucks  
 1 Portion Pork  
 4 Pig Plucks  
 1 Pig Heart  
 2 Calf Heads and Plucks

Weight - 9,967 lbs.

(2) Tuberculosis only.

(a) Whole Carcasses.

4 Cattle Carcasses.  
 6 Cow Carcasses

(b) Portions or Organs of Carcasses.

138 Bovine Lungs  
 35 Bovine Livers  
 37 Bovine Heads and Tongues  
 1 Bovine Fat  
 7 Pig Heads

Weight - 7,552 lbs.

					tn.	cwt.	gr.	stn.	lb.
Total weight of meat condemned during 1951	-	7	16	1	1	5			
" " " " " "	1950	-	9	5	1	0	13		

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Inspections made under this Act total 208. Details of the foodstuffs dealt with are heregiven:-

7 tins Selera Fruits	2 tins Sweetened Milk
11 tins Plums	5 tins Skimmed Milk
19 bottles Apricots	2 tins Grapefruit Marmalade
2 tins Peaches	3 tins Apricot Jam
3 tins Cherries	4 tins Strawberry Jam
6 tins Oranges	1 tin Treacle
1 tin Rhubarb	52 lbs. Cream Mixture
1 tin Blackberries	52 lbs. Flour
5 bottles Pears	165 lbs. S.R. Flour
4 tins Apricots	3 packets Pudding Mixture
1 tin Blackcurrant Puree	2 tins Macaroni.
7 tins Prunes	2 lbs. Butter
5 tins Pineapples	40 lbs. Lard
2 tins Gooseberries	5 lbs. Oats



2 tins Strawberries  
 5 tins Tomato Juice  
 59 tins Unsweetened Milk  
 3 tins Beans  
 1 tin Vegetables  
 6 tins Beans in Tomato  
 6 tins Vegetable Soup  
 1 tin Chicken Soup  
 4 tins Tomato Soup  
 4 tins Heinz Baby Food  
 1 tin Crab Paste  
 7 tins Pilchards  
 1 tin Herring  
 1 tin Brisling in Tomato  
 4 tins Crab Meat  
 14 tins Sardines  
 5 tins Brisling  
 5 tins G.l. Salmon  
 6 stones Haddock  
 30 lbs. Whiting  
 20 lbs. Brown Fillet

2 packets Cornflakes  
 2 packets Scotch Oats  
 18 tins Peas  
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Cod Fillet  
 90 tins Luncheon Meat  
 1 tin Pork Brawn  
 1 tin Beef Sausage Meat  
 8 tins Beef Loaf  
 2 tins Stewed Steak  
 1 tin Rabbit  
 3 tins Jellied Veal  
 3 tins Chopped Pork  
 2 tins Mixed Beef  
 1 tin Scotch Brawn  
 6 tins Meat Paste  
 48 jars Meat Paste  
 6 lbs. Luncheon Tongue  
 36 lbs. Corned Beef  
 34 lbs. Beef Steak  
 51 lbs. Frozen Mutton  
 6 cwt. 6 lb. 15 oz. Cooked Ham

It will be noted that a considerable quantity of cooked ham had to be dealt with. Notification of each consignment condemned was immediately forwarded to the Ministry of Food with the particulars of Country of Origin, Manufacturers and Packers. Investigation was then made by the Ministry as to the source of the product, etc. Investigation was for the purpose of ascertaining the process of manufacture and the conditions under which such manufacture had taken place.

The following are details of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the Rural District, by officers of the County Council to whom I am indebted for same.

	<u>Total taken</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	23	20	3
Other samples	24	24	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	44	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Particulars of Unsatisfactory Samples.

1 deficient in fat.  
 1 below standard in non-fatty solids.  
 1 classed as 'doubtful' by Analyst.





### Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples.

The deficiencies in the unsatisfactory samples were insufficient to warrant proceedings, but further samples were taken which were found to be satisfactory.

### Samples other than Milk.

The 24 non-milk samples consisted of:-

Barley Kernels	1	Herbal Tonic	1
Chemical Tonic Food	1	Ice Cream	2
Cinnamon	1	Jaffa Juice	1
Coffee Extract	1	Jelly Cream	1
Cornflour	1	Lemon Curd	1
Crystallised Ginger	1	Liver and Nerve	
Dex Food Beverage	1	Tonic	1
Dried Egg	1	Milk Food	1
Dutch Fondant	1	Pepper Compound	1
Essence of Rennet	1	Peppermint	1
Gravy Browning	1	Rissole Mixture	1
Ground Rice	1	Rolled Oats	1

There have been no prosecutions in the area during the year.

### MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

Milk sampling of Graded and Ungraded milk was resumed during the year. Up to 1949 the inspection of all cowsheds and dairies was under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority which included routine sampling of all milk supplies and with recommendations to owners or tenants for improving their premises, which advice was always greatly appreciated. With this co-operation between the Department and the persons concerned, good results in the production of milk and the improvement of premises were achieved.

On visiting many of the premises now, my observations are that there is a drastic falling off as regards standard of cleanliness. Routine visits are now a thing of the past, visits being made only when requests by the occupiers or owners of the premises are received. Such apathy as far as control is concerned is bound to result in slackness with a possible danger to Public Health. The production of milk is not easy, and certainly calls for vigilance on the part of the producer if danger is to be avoided. It is, therefore, most essential that co-operation be given by everyone concerned.

Frequent visits were made to the two Pasteurisation



Plants in Millom and both were found to be operating satisfactorily and in accordance with Regulations.

The results of samples of milk taken during 1951 are as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	22	12
Graded	6	1
Ungraded	23	6

The total number of samples taken during the year was 70.

#### ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Sixty inspections were made of premises where Ice-cream is manufactured or kept for sale. The number of premises on the Register is as follows:-

3 for Manufacture, Storage and Sale.  
34 for Storage and Sale.

The applications for the sale of this commodity appear to be increasing and one wonders when saturation point will be reached. For safety and for prolonged storage purposes all retail applicants are recommended to adopt the pre-packed type of ice-cream, this being the least liable to contamination. No action has been necessary at any of the premises visited.

#### LICENSED PREMISES.

Periodical inspections were made of all licensed premises. Suggestions for improvements were made in several instances, particularly in relation to the sanitary accommodation and the provision of hot water facilities for washing up purposes. There is a great need for improvement in some of these premises insomuch that when licensing of same is being considered by the Justices, a report should be forwarded to them with recommendations for improvements which are considered essential in the interests of Public Health. The necessity for improvements in hygienic conditions is as essential in these premises as in other premises under the jurisdiction of the Authority, and when such premises are to be considered for licensing by the Justices, I strongly recommend that a report on the conditions be submitted to the department concerned with the issuing of the license.





BAKEHOUSES.

The usual inspection of all bakehouses in the area was carried out. Various recommendations for improvements have been attended to at several premises. In two instances entire reconstruction was carried out. Conditions generally were found to be very satisfactory.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

Inspection of all premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum Spirit was made, and compliance with the Regulations in every respect was found to be satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Eleven Short Hopper W.Cs. were replaced by Pedestal Washdown Water Closets.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.Millom.

A subsidence of the road in Back Market Street, was found to be due to open joints on a part of the sewer serving this area. Relaying of 20 yards of sewer had to be carried out. There are still many lengths of sewer in various parts of the town which require attention.

Clearing of the 6 ft. diameter Trunk Outfall sewer was commenced during the latter part of the year. During the progress of the work a considerable amount of tar deposit was found on the bed of the sewer. This, on investigation, was found to have been inadvertently discharged from the Gas Works, due, I was informed, to a fault on the Tar Plant. This greatly impeded the progress of clearing the sewer, in addition to causing the sewer, during heavy rainfalls, to be surcharged. Clearance of same, however, was eventually effected.

A portion of the sea wall which supports one of the main outfall sewers on the Foreshore at Haverigg, was damaged by the high tides. Temporary repairs were put in hand, but further major works, both to the wall and the sewer, will be necessary in the near future.

Bootle.

The Disposal Works have operated satisfactorily throughout the year.





Ravenglass.

Due to a subsidence on the road by the Railway Bridge, relaying of a short length of sewer, which had been damaged by the collapse of a surface water culvert adjoining, had to be carried out.

Seascale.

The cesspool at Hodgkin Park, Seascale, which served this particular area, and which was for several years the cause of much complaint and nuisance, has now been dispensed with and the seven dwelling houses have now been connected to the Council's new sewer.

The drainage arrangements from The Croft, Seascale, which previously had their outfall on the Foreshore, have been reconstructed with the agreement of the owners, and connected to the Council's sewer, the outfall on the shore having been dispensed with.

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The following works of sewage disposal schemes by the provision of septic tanks or small sewage disposal plants, new drainage arrangements, and conversion of earth closets to the water carriage system, have been carried out:-

Parish of Millom Without	3
" " Whicham	1
" " Bootle	2
" " Drigg	1
" " Eskdale	1
" " Seascale	1

SCHOOLS.

Periodical inspections have been made of the various schools throughout the area and with the exception of external trouble with the drainage arrangements at Millom Lapstone Road School (St. George's Road), and Haverigg Infants' School, everything was found to be satisfactory.

CAMPING SITE.Brickfield, Silecroft.

There is nothing further to add regarding this site other than that set out in previous reports, namely that the present conditions and arrangements could be improved upon provided the



control of the site was in the hands of the Local Authority.

The camp generally, under the circumstances, was reasonably maintained by the occupiers during the period the site was in use.

Inquiries and applications are still being received for sites on the camping ground, but the restrictions now in force for the limited number of 20, prevent such applications being considered. There is room, however, for the siting of further caravans and I propose, with your approval, to ask the Committee to reconsider their previous decision.

Saltcoats, Holmrook.

This camping site was again well maintained throughout the year, constant attention being given to the site by the owner.

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I beg to offer my thanks to the Committee for the assistance given in various matters which have been placed before them during the period under review, and to the members of my Department who have also given valuable help throughout the year, and so made it possible for all the works herein detailed to be carried out with success and satisfaction.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HANKEY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

